tey drinking and its consequences. The in-formation will no doubt be vastly useful for the furtherance of the temperance cause in Europe, while the "leading Americans" will enjoy a "good time" in the Old World.

The Proumatic Dissemination of Sewer Gas in Our Houses.

An English scientific journal has recently and very ably discussed the grave problem of indoor ventilation. It is a matter of the greatest marvel that while engineers have provided the means of draining our cities of their noisome and pestilential matter, as yet nothing has been done to prewent the infection of our houses and bedrooms by the exhalations of the sewer. It is probable that very few of our most intelligent citizens have ever reflected upon the possible distribution of deadly poison among the inmates of their dwellings and even their palatial residences from the common drain of the whole city population.

It has generally been supposed that when the streets are kept clean and the sewers in good order municipal prudence has nothing more to do. It is very certain that in the present atmospheric condition of our Eastern cities the epidemics of the season will make rapid strides without these sanitary precau tions. But we need to look further. It has been shown very clearly that the foul and disease-laden air of the public sewer can and does obtain admission into our chambers through the soll pipe, the bath outlet pipes and the pipes which connect our bathrooms with the subterranean drain. It was conclusively shown by the medical press of England that even the elegant saloous and tapestried rooms of Londesborough Lodge were tainted and impregnated with foul sewer gas, and that the late illness of the Prince of Wales was due to this exciting cause. It is very clear, too, that there must be a constant pressure of the sewer air on the pan or trap of the closet which must inevitably lead to an infiltration of the poisonous vapor into the house. If we suppose that the excremental matter which passes through the sewer in epidemic seasons is capable of conveying disease, as we know it is, the most cleanly and elegant mansion on our finest avenues, and even our sumptuous suburban villas, are seen to be in direct communication with the most filthy and putrescent nests of disease in the worst tenement houses

The open pipes in the houses (which are also introduced into every bedroom) in performing their functions in removing waste water are so many vents for the deadliest vapors confined in the sewerage. The foul air returns and insinuates itself into our houses by more than one process. A wind pressure, exerted on the open mouth of the sewer at great distances from the house, or such a pressure on any street corner sewer opening, at once sends the infectious miasm into the internal atmosphere of our dwellings. The increase of the specific gravity of the external atmosphere also forces the sewer air into our nostrils. Even the draft of chimneys in a tight building, and especially when it is closed up at night, must be fed and kept up partly through the numerous small pipes which connect with the general sewer drainage.

All these unsuspected avenues of death are alarming, because no amount of care and cleanliness can avert the danger so long as our houses are arranged as at present. But the remedy is not a difficult one. No pesspit, sink or trap should be allowed anywhere inside the walls of the dwelling; but these should be constructed outside, and charcoal strainers and filters be extensively employed. As our London contemporary-Nature-suggests, the pneumatics of the hydraulics, and the dozen or more small pipes of sinks, baths, &c., should every one be made to empty, not directly into the sewer. but should be collected and "allowed to dis charge their contents into the open air over a trap communicating with the house drain, so that reflux of sewer gas into the house would be simply impossible."

We regard this suggestion as of unspeakable Importance in the technical details of house building, and especially of all flats, tenement houses and hotels. A man's home is of more consequence to him than the whole outside world, and if our modern science is worth anything it should bring itself to our hearths and firesides. The London Times well says of this matter :- "What a satire on the universal diffusion of knowledge, on the lectures of the Royal Society, on hundreds of scientific and educational institutions and on all our new inventions and discoveries! Here is the simplest thing in the whole world, which wanted only common sense, and nobody seems to have thought of it-nay, we are not sure that our architects and builders will be thinking of it next year. It is far too simple and too deadly an affair.'

We see no reason why legal municipal enactments should not at once be made and henceforth rigidly enforced, if not retrospectively at least prospectively, in all our future public buildings, and even in the construction of private residences. An early and energetic improvement of these suggestions would go far te arrest and mitigate the peril we are in from smallpox and Asiatic cholera, with the ravages of which we may very soon be over-

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

PROFESSOR VAUCHERY has nearly completed his 'History of Bokhara and Transoxiana," founded on

Oriental manuscripts.
"Birs of Travel, by H. H." (Helen Hunt), will appear from the press of J. R. Osgood & Co. in a

MR. VAN NOSTRAND WILL shortly issue "A Treatise on Acoustics in Connection with Ventilation," by Alexander Sasitzer, architect. MUNN & Co., of New York, are about to issue a

compendium of scientific progress and discovery during the past year."

issued, this time from Schenectady, N. Y., to be called *The Historical Record*, and to be devoted to the early history of the Mohawk Valley and to hissorical research in general. It will be issued

"PLAIN TALK ABOUT INSANITY, WITH REMARS ON HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS," is the title of a forth-coming work by Dr. T. W. Fisher, late of the Boston Asylum for the Insane. It may fairly be said, considering the amount of literature on the subject,

that insanity is one of the great questions of "THE DURITE SNAKE," a poem of much power, written by J. Boyle O'Reilly, of Boston, is going the rounds, credited to John Hay. "Too bad," says the Boston Traveller. FRANCE.

Herald Special Report from the French Capital.

Parliamentary Proposition for the Confisen tion of Napoleon's Personal Property.

Scene of Excitement in the Assembly.

Twenty Votes in Favor of the Confiscation.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK MERALD. The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our corre-

spondent in the capital of France. PARIS, Jan. 24, 1872.

The French Assembly was moved by the occurrence of a scene of tremendous excitement during the session to-day.

A member named Naquet, who is remarkable for his personal appearance, being s dwarf in size and hunchbacked, proposed a resolution declaring the confiscation of Napoleon's family property to the uses of the State. The proposition was received with shouts of derision by the members generally, and only twenty hands were held up in favor

Legislative Sentiment in Favor of Comm cial Protection-The Trade Treaty with England Likely, To Be Repealed-Raw Material May Perhaps Go Free-A Bosaparte Victory at the Fountain Head of House-Bourbonism-The Cause of

PARTS Jan. 24 1872 The Committee of the Assembly are ready to report in favor of the abrogation of the commercial reaty with Great Britain.

verse to the taxation of raw material. THE CABINET A UNIT, AND LIKELY TO REMAIN SO No immediate change will be made in the Minis

All rumors to the contrary are false,

A BONAPARTIST VICTORY.

Prince Napoleon has been elected to the Council BOURBONISM LIKELY TO PUSE.

Efforts are making to bring about a fusion of the oranches of the House of Orleans. The Count of Paris intends to visit the Count of Chambord, when an attempt will be made to reconcile their conflict

HOW THE PREMIER FEELS TOWARDS THE POPE. The Mayor of Montpelier has been dismissed from his office because of his conduct during the recent anti-Pontifical disturbance.

NATIVE OUTRAGE AGAINST THE PRUSSIANS. A Prussian soldier was attacked by a French workman at Epernay to-day, and badly wounded. No serious complications are likely to result from

ENGLAND.

The Dilke Democracy Prepared for an Open Air Demonstration.

Humanitarian Lessons from the United States-London Swept by a Severe Storm-Damage to the New House of Parliament-Course of the Gale Toward the Continent.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALE.

LONDON, Jan. 24, 1872. The mass meeting in support of Sir Charles Dilke the opening of Parliament. As no hall of sufficient capacity can be obtained the meeting will be held

in Trafalgar square.

SOCIAL REFORM AND LESSONS FROM AMERICA. Mr. Dairympie, M. P., who recently made a tour of inspection of the inebriate asylums in the United States, intends to bring the result of his observa tions before Parliament.

He proposes to secure additional information by introducing early in the session a motion to empower the committee of the House of Commons to invite leading Americans to give evidence befo t as to the methods and progress of inebriate reform in their country.

LONDON SWEPT BY A GALE. A severe storm commenced here yesterday even-ing and lasted all night, raging with great violence. rne gale at times became a hurricane.

Rain poured down in torrents, flooding the lower

portions of the city.

The Parliament building was damaged, the water penetrating the roof in several places and injuring

ions and furniture. COURSE OF THE GALE TOWARD THE CONTINENT. The weather reports show that the storm ex-tended throughout the British Isles and reached

some portions of the Continent. THE DAMAGE ON LAND.

Telegraph wires are prostrated in various direc

ions and communication interrupted. DREAD OF DISASTERS AT SEA. In the Channel and on the Irish coast the storn

was excessively severe. Serious disasters to ship-ping are feared, although partly owing to the de-rangement of the wires no wrecks are yet reported. THE COTTON SUPPLY.
Two hundred and twenty-two bales of American

otton were landed at Liverpool to-day.

GERMANY.

Treaty Relations with Great Britain-Imperial Honor to an English Artist.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALG.

BERLIN, Jan. 24, 1872. The draft of a treaty between Great Britain and the German empire for the extradition of criminal has been laid before the Federal Council.

IMPERIAL HONOR TO LANDSKER. mperor of Germany has knighted and con ferred the Order of Merit on the distinguished English painter, Sir Edwin Landseer.

AUSTRIA.

Parliamentary Compliment to the Diplomacy of the United States.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, Jan. 24, 1872. The lower house of the Reichrath to-day without debate passed to a second reading the convention between Austria and the United States recently negotiated by Minister Jay.

CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Jan. 24, 1872. Recent heavy rains stopped cane grinding on many plantations. The rain ceased to-day and operations will be speedily resumed.

SPAIN.

Resignation of the Sagasta-Malcampo Cabinet and a Ministerial Crisis.

Parliamentary Combination Against the Advisors of the Crown-Herreros' Defeat for the Presidency of the Cortes-Official Anticipation of Legislative Repudiation-Interview with the King and Advice from Amadeus.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Jan. 24-P. M. have resigned their portfolios, placing them in the hands of the King.

Defeat of the Ministry in the Cortes-The Parliamentary Presidency Test Question and an Adverse Vote.

The defeat of Senor Herrers for President of the ower House of the Cortes decided the fate of the

then existing Cabinet.

At the first sitting of the Cortes, during the proedings preliminary to organization, it became evi dent that the temper of the House was against the present government, and that the Ministerial candi-date for the Speaker's chair had little chance of suc-

On the test vote the opposition showed itself regular election for President was inevitable. SAGASTA'S INTERVIEW WITH THE KING.

He immediately visited the King, and informed him that the vote in the Cortes left him but two alternatives—the dissolution of the Cortes or the resignation of the Ministry.

CAUTION OF THE CROWN AND PRUDENT ACTION OF The latter course was decided upon, and the King said he should take counsel with the President of the Senate, the Vice President of the House and with Señores Herreros, Zorrilla and Serrano before

Señor Sagasta and the present Ministers were requested to return their portfolios until some decisive result was reached THE PUTURE.

To-day being a holiday the Cortes is not in ses To-morrow the regular election for President will

of the Cortes.
The vicious custom of attaching political and

party importance to the office of President of the Cortes is the cause of the present Ministerial trouble in Spain, just as it was at the moment when Sefior Sagasta was himself chosen to presid over the deliberations of the Parliamentary body. This event occurred on the 2d of October, 1871. Sellor Olozaga having gone to Paris as Spanish Ambassador, his post as President of the Cortes had to bassador, his post as President of the Cortes had to be filed. The government candidate was Señor Rivero, the chief of the democratic faction, it being the opinion of Señor Zorrilla and his progressist companions that they could best tone down the opposition of the republicans and carry their reform schemes that way. Señor Sagasta allowed himself to be put forward by his personal friends of the Progressista party, and his party flag was eagerly joined by the conservatives and Carlists, the former because Sagasta had shown of late considerable tendencies to separate himself from the radical camp, and the latter because they imagined that the more perturbation they could bring about in the camp of the Amadelsts the better for the cause of Don Carlos. The voting resulted—Sagasta, 110; Rivero, 109 blanks, 17—total, 236. Neither candidate having the half plus one of the total of those present, as is required by the rules of the Spanish Legislature, there had to be a second voting. The numbers then stood:—Sagasta, 124; Rivero, 113. The party analysis was thus:—Sagasta had, progressists, 49; unionists, 50; opposition constitutional, 15; Carlists, 10; total, 124. Rivero had, progressists, 47; democrats, 31; republicans, 35; total, 114. Rivero had, progressists, 47; democrats, 31; republicans, 35; total, 124. Rivero had, progressists, 47; democrats, 31; republicans, 35; total, 124. Rivero had, progressists, 47; democrats, 31; republicans, 35; total, 124. Rivero had, progressists, 47; democrats, 31; republicans, 35; total, 124. Rivero had, progressists, 47; democrats, 31; republicans, 36; total, 124. Rivero had, progressists, 47; democrats, 31; republicans, 36; total, 124. Rivero had, progressists, 47; democrats, 31; republicans, 36; total, 124. Rivero had, progressists, 47; democrats, 31; republicans, 36; total, 124. Rivero had, progressists, 47; democrats, 31; republicans, 36; total, 244. Rivero had, progressists, 47; democrats, 31; republicans, 36; total, 244. Rivero had, progressists, 47; democrats, 31; republicans,

progressist total, 113. The result of Sagasta's victory last year destroy the prospect just opening up before Spain of a settled government and one of extreme liberal views, presided over by Zorrilla. All were placed at "sixes and sevens" again, and "poor Spain" sent adrift on the ocean of troubled politics once more where she has remained floating since.

ROME.

Civic Population of the Ancient Centre of Civilization.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROMB, Jan. 24, 1872. The census of Rome has been completed. The total population of the city is 240,000.

ROUMANIA.

Revisal of the Rathroad Company's Rules of Incorporation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 24, 1872. The obstacles to the execution of the Railway Sci tlement law have been removed by altering status of the company. It is expected that the Legislative Chambers will ratify the changes made by the government.

TURKEY.

Cholera Disappeared from Constantinople-Clear Bills of Health.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 24, 1872.

The cholera has disappeared from this city and Clean bills of health are now granted to all de-

AUSTRALIA.

The Antipodal Scientists Suffer Disappointment.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALIL

LONDON, Jan. 24, 1872. Advices from Melbourne, Australia, report that the observation of the solar eclipse there was a failure, owing to cloudy weather.

MEXICO.

Tamaulipas in Revolt-Reported Battle at Camargo and Success of the Revolutionists.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MATAMOROS. Jan. 24, 1872. General Macedonia Capistran, President of the Supreme Court of the State of Tamauli-pas, issued a proclamation yesterday against the government, advising his friends to prepare for action. He had, heretofore, wielded great influence on the frontier and been foremost

n suppressing the revolution. Severe fighting was reported at Camargo yester. day between the forces of General Cortina and General Quiroga, in which the revolutionists were

The telegraph was cut, and rumors of General Quiroga's advance on this city prevailed all day.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.

As an early hour yesterday morning Detective Pariey received information that a burglary had been done on the premises of Messrs. Friedmann & Lauterjung, 14 Warren street. Mr. Farley went to 161 Varick street, where he supposed the to 161 Varick street, where he supposed the thieves lived, and going up into the house came upon the scene as the robbers were in the act of estimating the value of their plunder. The face of the well known detective caused a consternation in the dwelling, and Mr. Farley captured his prey and brought the two men to the Central Office. They gave their names as George Bramer, allas Watson, alias Moffat, and Jacob Williams. Captain Irving recognized the men as old offenders, and locked them up previous to examination before Judge Dowling this morning. Detective Farley recovered about twenty-five hundred dollars' worth of property, belonging, it is supposed, to Friedmann & Co.

THE SEARCH FOR LIVINGSTONE.

Municipal Aid for the Anglo-African Expedition

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 24, 1872.
The Right Honorable the Lord Mayor of London has called a public meeting for Tuesday in aid of the British expedition for the relief of Dr. Livingtone, the African explorer.

THE HERALD AND DR. LIVINGSTONE.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette, Jan. 9.] It must not be supposed that the reporter of the NEW YORK HERALD who has been despatched in search of Dr. Livingstone has no other mission to perform than the discovery of that traveller. He is, as we learn from his letter to the HERALD dated awhara, district of Unyanyemoe, July 4, 1871, to "ascertain from Lavingstone what discoveries he has made—only," it is added, "such facts as he would be pleased to give to one who had made such efforts to reach him." It is to be feared that if the object of the search hears that a HERALD reporter is on his track with the intention of "interviewing" him he may dive into some un known region where no reporter can follow him and, as regards the prospect of intelligence, we shall be worse off than we were before. The discovery of Livingstone is, however, but a trifling he left the office of the HERALD: it is merely the finale of a mission embracing other objects of more

or less importance.

The instructions (says the reporter) which I received from you close on two years ago were given with the usual brevity of the Haral... They were to "Find out Livingstone, and get what news you can relating to his discoveries." But before seeking Livingstone in the unknown wilds of Africa I had other orders to fulfil which you had given me. I had to be present at the inauguration of the Suez Canai; I had to ascend the Nile of the first cataract. I had to write full accounts of what I had seen and what was done—a guide to Lower and Upper Egypt. From Egypt I was instructed to go to Jerusalem, write up what Warren was discovering under that famous city: thence I had to proceed to the Crimea, whence I was to send you descriptions of Sebastopol, as it stands to-day, of the graveyards in and about it, of the battlefields where England and France met Russia in the shock of war. This done, I had to travel through the Caucasus, visit Turkestan, find out what Stoteboff and the Russians were doing towards the conquest of the Oxias Valley, and then advance towards India. Next I had to travel through the length of Persia and write about the Enbrates Valley, the railroad that has been on the table so long and its prospects. Lastly, I had to sail to the African coast, and, according as circumstances guided me, seek out Livingstone.

nope, and there can be no doubt that if Living is still to be found no one is so likely to get at him as a NEW YORK HERALD reporter, who thus concludes his despatch :- "Until I hear more of him, or farewell; but, wherever he is, be sure I shall no give up the chase. If alive, you shall hear what he has to say; if dead, I will find and bring his bones

[From the Sacramento Daily Record, Jan. 15.] In these days of enterprise and perseverance there appears to be no object that is not attainable by the ingenuity of man; and there is no better evidence of this fact than the pertinacious perseverance of our journals in the procurance of intelli-gence from every corner of the earth. This is a comparatively easy task when points of interest are accessible to ratiroads and telegraph. The New that nothing can stand in the way of journalists enterprise, by fitting out and despatching, at its own expense, an expedition to the wilds of Africa in search of the famous Dr. Livingstone. No more in-teresting object of inquiry could be devised, and no more entertaining narrative can be laid before the reading public than the account of this search for saccess of this expedition—which is the greatest effort of journalism the world has yet seen would be but a fitting reward to the public spirit of its originators, and will add another laurel to

(From the Houston (Texas) Telegraph, Jan. 16.] The expedition fitted out by the NEW YORK HERALD, to search for Livingstone, has created no little stir in England. The London Telegraph thinks it a shame to the country that an English subject who has done so much for the cause of discovery should have been neglected, and that it should be left to foreign private individuals to do the work that properly belongs to the British government

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

The Missouri Liberals Still on the Old Plat form-Great Array of Resolutions-Peace, These Means. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 24, 1872.

The Liberal Republican Mass Convention met bere to-day. It is one of the largest ever assembled in the State, nearly every county being represented. Judge Dehait, of Grundy county, was elected temporary chairman, and Colonel Lander, Secretary. After the appointment of com mittees the Convention took a recess until two

On reassembling in the afternoon the Committ on Resolutions made their report, as follows:-Resolved, That we, the liberal republicans of Missouri faithful now, as we were in the dark days of the war to the vital principles of true republicanism by no act or word will endanger the rightful sovereignty of the Union, emancipation, equality of ciry rights or eofranchisement. To those established facts no imbedded in the constitution we claim the loyalty of all good

inhedded in the constitution of the control of the

every State may be welcomed to active service for the common welfare.

Resolved, That no form of taxation is just or wise which puts needless burdens upon the people. We demand a genuine reform of the tariff, so that those duties shall be removed which in addition to the researcy pieled to the Freasury involve an increase in the revenue yielded to the Freasury involve an increase in the revenue yielded to the Freasury involve an increase in the revenue yielded to the Freasury involve an increase in the standard section of the removed of the section of the section of the section of the removed of the section of the parties of an individual faction or whether in the someoueut corruption and demonstration of political life, demands a thorough and greature reform of the public service. Those who would suppress investigation forget they owe a higher duty to the country than to any party. We honor those Senators whose course course has compelled the disclosure of gross misdeeds, and they deserve the thanks and hearty support of all good citizens.

to any party. We nonor hose Senators whose coursegeous course has compelled the disclosure of gross misdeeds, and they deserve the thanks and hearty support of all good citizens.

Resolved, That loyal self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority; it is time to stop the growing encroachments of the executive power; the use of coercion or bribery to ratify a treaty; the packing of a Supreme Court to relieve rich corporations, this seating of a Supreme Court to relieve rich corporations, the seating of a Supreme Court to relieve rich corporations, the seating of a Supreme Court to relieve rich corporations, the seating of supreme Court to relieve rich corporations, the surrender of midrothal laws to cure the seat of the surrender of individual laws to cure the surrender of individual the largest the law of all. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government, and for the nation the return to the methods of peace and the limitations of power.

Resolved, That true republicanism makes it not the less our duty to expose corruption, denounce the userpation of power and work for reforms necessary for the public welfare. The times demand an uprising of honest citizens to sweep from power men who prostitute the name of any honored party to selfish interests. We therefore invite all republicans who desire the reform kerein set forth to meet in National Mass Convention at the city of Cincinnati, on the first Monday of May next, at noon, there to take such action as our convictions of duty and public exigencies may require. The Committee on Resolutions reported additional resolutions, recommending the liberal republicans of Missouri to see that they are fully represented at the Convention this day called; that thirty persons be specially designated to present the resolutions here adopted to that body.

A CONNECTICUT WOMAN KILLS HER HUS-

BAND.

[From the New Haven Palladium, Jan. 24.]

Sunday night the residents of the village of Southbury were startied by the announcement that Charles H. Johnson had been shot. Investigation showed that the report was true. Mr. Johnson was shot by his wife, almost instant death resulting from the wound. The parties lived in that part of Southbury known as Hull's Hill, Johnson being a farmer. He had been for some time in the habit of crinking, at times carrying his debauches to great excess, and on such occasions was very abusive towards his family. He has severely beaten his wife a number of times, and once distocated her collar bone. Sunday night Johnson became very abusive, so much so that his wife became frightened, and taking her child fied to her father's house, which was but a short distance away. Johnson followed her there and assaulted her again. In her excitement she seized a pistol belonging to a brother and fired it at her husband, the ball passing through both lungs and lodging in the back. Johnson fell and died instantly. A coroner's jury was summoned and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. Mirs. Johnson will be held for indictment; but public opinion is very strong in her favor, it being though that the she fred the shot in self-delence. Johnson was arrested about a year ago for assulting a brother, whom he nearly killed, and was bound over for trial to the Superior Court, but his bonds being only \$200 he forfeited them.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The Speech of Prince Iwakura at the Han-quet in San Prancisco Translated Into Eng-lish—Japan and California Interests Will

SAN FRANCISCO. Jan. 24, 1872. The following is a translation of Iwakura's address at the banquet given to the Japanese Embassy in this city last night:—

of this city last night:—

GENTLEMEN—I carnesily desire to express, on behalf of the other members of this Embassy and in my own, our warm thanks for all the kind honors you have shown us and the princely hospitality of the banquet this evoning. The particulars of this reception will be a source of great gratification to our Emporer and his subjects. The relative situation of this port to Japan is such that your prosperity will be the promoter of our civilisation, and we hope our progress will contribute to enrich your city. We promise our best exertions to uphoid and increase the friedly relations between our countries, which in the luture will have many mutual interests. The gratitude I feel for your great kindness is beyond my power of expression. Governor Ito, one of our ambassadors, will respond more fully on our behalf.

COLORADO.

Sudden Snow Storm and Hurricane-Clean Creek Canyon the Scope of a Patal Gunpowder Explosion—A Great Fire a Few Miles from Denver—\$50,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

DENVER, Jan. 24, 1872. After three weeks of very fine weather a sudden change took place about six o'clock yesterday, when a severe gale, accompanied by snow, set in and for several hours raged with great fury. The hermometer fell about forty degrees during the

thermometer fell about forty degrees during the night. The storm reached as far as Santa Fe in the south and to Georgetown in the west.

At Denver this morning the thermometer was ten degrees below zero, at Central City twenty degrees below, and at Colorado Springs twelve degrees below; the coldest weather known for years.

A terrible accident occurred in Clear Creek Canyon, near Golden City, yesterday, on the line of the extension of the Colorado Central road. A number of laborers were attempting to dry a box of Hercules powder at a camp fire, when the powder exploded, killing two men, named John Hughes and Barney Bloom, and severely wounding several others.

and barney bloom, and severely weathers,
A disastrous fire occurred at Littleton, seven
miles from Denver, this morning, destroying the
Rough and Ready flouring mill, in which were
stored ten thousand bushels of wheat and about six
hundred sacks of flour. The mill was one of the
best in the Territory. The loss is over \$50,000. The
insurance is unknown.

No mails have arrived from the East via the Union
Pacific Railroad since the 21st inst.

CANADA.

The Ontario Parliament-Riel and the Manitoba Troubles-Sympathy With the Queen Relative to the Recent Iliness of the Prince

The following resolution passed the Ontario Legislature yesterday relative to the execution of Scott

by Riel in Manitoba:—

That this House feels bound to express its regret that no effectual steps have been taken to bring to justice the murderers of Thomas Scott, and its opinion that something should be done towards that end.

Also a resolution "That an address be presented to He Hoot Gracious Majesty, expressing the deep sympathy this House has felt for Her Majesty and His Koyai Highness the Frince of Wales during the recent dangerous liness of His Highness, and the great gratification and delight with which this House halls the news of his hoppy recovery."

Smallpox has appeared in several parts of the Dominion. A hospital has been established nere.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 24, 1872.

Smallpox in Canada

Roof of a Drill Shed Fell In. About nine o'clock last night the roof of the drill shed fell in with a loud crash, the band of the Prince of Wales Rifles narrowly escaping. No one was injured.

FRED DOUGLASS.

The Colored Orator Refused Admission to the prieter Would Rather Go Up in a Bulloon Than Allow Him to Eat or Drink on the

ST. Louis, Jan. 24, 1872. over the refusal of the proprietor of the Planters' Hotel to entertain or harbor Fred Douglass, the ociebrated colored orator and abolitionist. Mr. Douglass came to the notel yesterday and entered ne on the register, the same as any guest, and shortly afterwards came and said he would like some dinner. The Cierk remarked, in substance, that he thought the Planters' Hotel would be damned before he could get any dunner there, and then pointed to

"What is the meaning of this outrage?" sternly asked the old man, pulling indignantly at his distingue gray mustache.

"It means simply this—that the Planters' House don't keep niggers: if you want anything you will have to go elsewhere," said the intelligent clerk.

Here the crowd thickened, and a rush was made towards the book to see the name of the man who was the subject of the row. Each man as he saw the name either gasped approval or grunted dissent. The majority grunted. The crowd read upon the books simply the name, "Fred Douglass, Washington, D. C."

This name seemed to be enough to dawn the man in the estimation of nine out of ten, who read and sympathized with the cierk.

Mr. Douglass made a short speech, in which he denounced in very indignant terms the procedure. He said he had travelled over all the civilized countries of Europe; had been received by the highest, and nowhere had he been where he had met with such shameful treatment.

The crowd listened and sneered and laughed, when Mr. Douglass retired to find quarters elsewhere. asked the old man, pulling indignantly at his dis-

Personal Intelligence.

Congressman W. C. Smith, of Vermont, is at the

Brevoort House. Ex-Mayor J. W. Barker, of Syracuse, is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. Ex-Governor Hall and General James Craig, of

Missouri, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General L. T. Smith, of Kansas, has quarters at the Fitth Avenue Hotel.

Judge Phomas Hunter, of Georgia, is among the sojourners at the Grand Central Hotel.

Lieutenant John P. Merrill, of the United Stat Navy, is quartered at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Captain A. K. Hughes, of the United States Navy, has taken quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Colonel A. D. Sanford, of Connecticut, is among

the late arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel. General J. C. Preston, of South Carolina, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. J. H. Ramsey, President of the Albany and Sus-quehanna Raitroad, is staying at the St. Nicholas

J. M. Holtz, Surgeon General of the United States Navy, has arrived at the Brevoort House.
A. J. Drefel, the Philadelphia banker, is at

St. Nicholas Hotel. Governor E. J. Davis, James P. Newcomb, Adintant General and Colonel Tom P. Ochitree, of Texas, have returned to the St. Nicholas Hotel. Secretary Robeson and bride reached the Fifth

Avenue Hotel yesterday morning.

Amos Pilisbury, Superintendent of the Albany
Penitentiary, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. Pillsbury has made the institution in his charge the most perfect of its class in this country, and perhaps in the world. Under his administration it has ceased to be a burden to the taxpayers, and is sel supporting. His reputation as an organizer and disciplinarian caused him to be selected by the disciplinarian caused him to be selected by the Police Commissioners of this city to succeed F. A. Talmage as Superintendent of the force. He retained the position for a short time, however, hav-ing found its duties less to his taste than those of the office he held previously, and which he has since his resignation of the superintendency filled so ably.

A COUNTRY BURGLAR CAUGHT.

A requisition was received by Superintendent William Kenny, who was charged with burglary in Hartford. A full description of the man was given, and Captain McDermott succeeded in capturing him yesterday morning. He was delivered to a Hartford officer, who states that the prisoner broke into the house of A. B. Gillette, in Hartford, and managed to carry off about twelve hundred dollars' worth of wearing apparel.

SNOW IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLHANS, Jan. 24, 1872.

It is snowing here to-night, being the first snow for several years. It is halling and snowing at Brashear City and Vermillouville, 47,44 sleeting at New Iberta, Galveston and Houston.

THE GRAND DUKE

His Imperial Highness and Suite Back in St. Louis-Hearty Reception in the Legislature in Jefferson City-Speech of Governor Brown and Alexis' Response-Anticipated Visit to Louisville.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 24, 1872. Alexis and the remainder of the ducal party will spend the balance of the week in this city in comparative quiet. The Duke will decline all invitations of a public nature, preferring to witness the sighte of the city at his own convent Way.

The invitation to visit Louisville was acco evening, and His Imperial Highness will leave here for that city on Monday. It is reported that the reception there will be the most magnification the Duke left New York.

From Louisville the party will proceed to either Cairo or Memphis and embark on board the steamer Great Republic, which has been chartered to convey the tourists down the Missourt. She is said to the largest and most magnificent steamer affoat on the paternal ancestor of waters, and for this special occasion she has been refitted and decorated in a most costly and luxurious manner.

Reception in the Jefferson Legislature

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 24, 1872. At the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis yesterday by the members of both houses of the Legisla-ture, assembled in joint session, Governor Brown delivered the following address of welco

GOVERNOE BROWN'S ADDRESS.

Your Imprilat Higheness:—The General Assembly of the State of Missouri has devolved upon me the duty of extending to you, in their name and that of the Commonwealth, a welcome to our Capitol. Representatives themselves of a free people, proud of the simple republican character of our Institutions, and unused to the distinctions of rank and the hereditary power which obtains in your land, they yet recognize many reasons which confirm this greeting as most fitting. You are nearly related to the governing head of a great empire allied to our nation by many interchanges of freendship in the past and by marked courtesies extended to our countrymen abroad. You come hither to study the workings of a social and political system easontially different from any you have ever known. You come with youth, frankness and reserve; and such credentials will always command regard. Trusting, therefore, that nothing may transpire in the future to interrupt the good understanding which has prevailed between the two countries, that your experiences may all be pleasant as well as favorable, and that you may return in safely from this transatiantic tour, I renew again the works of welcome. And now permit me to the oregin of the General Assembly.

After this was done

THE GRAND DUKE SPOKE AS FOLLOWS:—

MR. GOVERNOE—I am very glad that during my journey GOVERNOR BROWN'S ADDRESS,

MR. GOVERNOE—I am very glad that during my journey through the States I have been able to acquire much valuable information about the working of your social and political institutions, for I am sure that the more we know of each other the firmer will our friendship become. I thank you for your cordial welcome, and I am glad to have an opportunity of seeing the House of Representatives in session. The House was called to order and proceeded to

half an hour a recess was moved and carried, and all the members were introduced, after which the party proceeded to the Senate Chamber and went through the same performance. The party were then escorted to the Governor's mansion, where a

THE SHAWANGUNK TUNNEL

This Splendid Piece of Engineering Skill Opened Yesterday-An Engine and Train of Cars Passed Safely Through.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1879. An engine and train passed through the great Shawangunk tunnel, on the New York Midland Railway, in six minutes, at noon to-day. The party making the trial trip consisted of the officers of the company, the contractors and others engaged in its construction. The length of the tunnel is 1,470 Work on the approaches was commenced December 1, 1868, and on the tunuel proper in March of 1, 1868, and on the tunuel proper in March of the following year, and progressed quite rapidly on the eastern side from the start. On the western side but little progress was made until last year. The material found was rock, some considerable black slate and a rock called Shawangunk grit, which was intensely hard.

The number of accidents, considering the length of the tunnel and the fact that nitro-glycerine and dualin have almost exclusively been used for blasting, has been extremely small. The completion of this great work promises much for Delaware and Sullivan counties, as it lets out their produce without climbing the mountains, and with this event comes the opening of thirty-five miles of additional railroad by the Midland Railroad, which is now able to connect their tracks, leaving less than fifty miles of that road now under construction.

THE LATE DR. ALEXANDER N. GUNN. The New York Academy of Medicine at its lase session adopted the following resolutions, which were reported by a committee appointed for the purpose, consisting of Professor Alfred C, Post and Dr. Elisha Harris:—

Dr. Eisha Harris:—
Whereas Divine Providence has called the members of the Academy of Medicine and a very large community of professional and personal friends to mourn the death of Dr. Alexander N. Gunn, an esteemed member of this body. Resolved, That the New York Academy of Medicine recognized in Dr. Alexander N. Gunn during his lifetime an enlightened, conscientious and most devoted physician, whose nized in Dr. Alexander N. Gunn during his lifetime an enlighteened, conscientious and most devoted physician, whose
faithfulness to his patients and the families under his care
and to every duty of his profession rendered his life an example worthy of initiation.

Resolved, That having in private life and in the trying responsibilities of Hesith Officer of the Port of New York, during a protracted period of service, so discharged his duties as
to meet and receive perfect confidence in his spotiese purity
of character, and in his integrity in all things, his name will
be held in lasting honor among his medical bretiren and the
citizens with whom he associated,
E. R. PEASLER, M. D. Prasident

W. T. WHITE, M. D., Secretary. THE GREAT RAILROAD LEASE.

In the House of Assembly of the New Jersey Le-gislature Mr. Niles will soon introduce a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the manner in which the lease of the United Railsylvania Raliroad Company, and whether the interests of the State nave been prejudiced thereby, and to make a report of the whole matter at an early day, and what the reserved rights of the States are in the lease.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE EUROPEAN MAUS.

In consequence of lately enforced Custom Hous regulations the steamer Holsatia cannot sail to-morrow, and no mail for Europe will close at the Post Office, as advertised. The sailing of the Holsatia has been postponed to Tuesday next, and all subsequent vessels of the Hamburg-American line will be despatched a week later than advertised.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAPES, 241 Broadway, corner Murray street.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington nue, corner Twenty-fifth street.—Gentlemen every day night; ladies day and evening; best venulation; temperature; best shampooing; no gratutiles; adv unequalled; Europe outdone.

A Card.—Silk Umbrellas.—The Excessive duty, fity and sixty per cent, now imposed on Umbrellas, has greatly encouraged smuggling. In order to compete successfully with those who, by their connections with the various vessels entering this port, are enabled to smuggle Silk Umbrella, we have made a reduction of not less than twenty-five per cent on this class of goods. We are encouraged in this action by information derived from our outstomers who state that they can now buy Silk Umbrellas from us at as low a figure as they can be brought direct from Europe.

INAC SMITER'S SON &-CO.

Importers and Manufacturers, diff Broadway, New York.

A Specialty.—Sterling Silver Tea Sets and Dinner Services, at close prices, by the manufacturers. FORD & TUPPER, 789 Broadway, corner Teath stree

An Established Remedy.—"Brown's Broma CHIALTROCHES" are stidy known as an established rem-edy for Coughs, Colds, Brenchills, Hoarsenses, and other troubles of the Throat and Langs.

A.—Russian Vapor (Marble) Baths—23 and 25 East Fourth street (near the Grand Cantral Hotel). Open. daity, 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Ladies' hours, 10 to 12 A. M. Furnished Rooms and excellent Tabls, Turns reasonable. A .- Royal Havana Lottery .- J. B. Martinez

Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the world: the only perfect dye; hamiesa, reliable, instantanessons. At all droughts. Cristadoro's Hair Dye has no Squal in the proof it is the safest and most reliable of any. Solderery-

Fine Gold Jeweiry—Reasonable Prices. Diamond Rings, 835, 845, 840 to 850) each. GEO, C. ALLEN, 84 Broadway, near Fourteeath street. "Neuril" Immediately Relieves and Peramasenty cures Neuralga. For sale by CHAS. N. ORIT.

Royal Hayana Lottery.

Prize cashed and information furnished; the highest rates paid for Doubloons, all kinds of Gold and Silver, tolversment Securities. &c., &c.

TATLOR & OU., Bankers, 16 Wall stones, New York.

The Use of a Single Bottle of Hall's Vegetable SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is audicient to show its efficacy in restoring the natural color of the hair and scenaring the goaly.